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SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.
First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

THE BOON.
One thing alone is all I ask—
May I be Master of my Task,
And do my stint
With true and living interest in't!
Grant me this boon and Destiny
May play what pranks she will with me.
(Copyright, 1916.)

They are putting "Villista" back in the headlines, and at any rate it leaves more room for other words than "Carranzista."

An organization has undertaken to solve the "boy problem." Won't anybody come to the rescue of the boy and help him to solve the parent problem?

Still, we don't expect to find many of that numerous school of naturalists, who don't believe in man-eating sharks, enjoying the bathing on the New Jersey coast.

An Englishman who refused a peerage was robbed of credit for his action by a Washington newspaper which inserted the word "was" before "refused" in its account of the incident.

District Commissioner Newman, having lived in Washington long enough while holding that office to qualify himself to fill it may face his second term with confidence and a clear conscience.

Secretary Lansing has gone on his vacation. If Carranza and Congress could only be persuaded to do the same perhaps the country would settle down to normal conditions in a month or so.

The price of collars is to be increased, and Representative "Cyclone" Davis will realize what a mistake he made when he yielded to the mandates of fashion and took to wearing them upon coming to Washington.

About 300 men upon their release from prison obtained work during the last eight months, according to a report by the employment secretary of the Prison Association of New York. A good many of them, however, will find a way out of it before long.

The Kaiser is reported to be traveling from front to front, conferring with his generals, each advising against the reductions of his forces for the benefit of others. Meantime the allies are going right ahead with the work of reducing his forces on all the fronts for the benefit of themselves.

There were many manifestations of joy among the 1,000 inmates of Sing Sing prison when the news was received that Thomas Mott Osborne was coming back as warden, and plans are under way to give him a big reception. Certainly the country is making steady progress in the direction of keeping its criminals happy and contented.

In Mexico City it is believed that Secretary of State Lansing has pledged the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, and the people are preparing to have parades to show their friendly feeling for us. It was perfectly apparent that there was deep significance in the emptiness of Secretary Lansing's note. The only surprise is that some such communication was not sent long ago.

According to a British official 3,500,000 persons are engaged in making war munitions for England, and he added: "We are not yet at the full flood of our output of guns and shells. If the Germans cannot be driven home otherwise, our army shall have such a supply of guns that the limbers shall touch each other in a continuous line from the Somme to the sea." Why wouldn't it be a good idea for each of the warring nations to appoint representatives to a conference to figure out their resources, compare them and bring the war to an end on the basis of probable achievement?

Matthew Hale, of Boston, who signs himself acting chairman of the Progressive National Committee "in the absence of Victor Murdock, the chairman," has sent out to members of the party a protest against the attempt "to deliver the Progressive party or organization to the Republican candidate or to repudiate your candidate for Vice President, Col. John M. Parker, whom you unanimously nominated in your convention." Well, why not nominate Mr. Hale for President, so that Mr. Parker won't be quite so lonesome, since they appear to be the only two men who do not know that the Progressive party is no more?

American "Vultures" in Mexico.

President Wilson and other representatives of the administration, on several occasions in the past, have intimated that certain unnamed interests in the United States have been largely responsible for lawlessness and violence in Mexico. In an address in New York on Friday Dr. David Starr Jordan, the greatest pacifist after Mr. Bryan and Mr. Ford, made a similar charge, a little more direct and specific, but still omitting names. Speaking to a pacifist organization he referred to New York as the "vulture city."

"I have been close to the suffering of this little country to the south of us," said he, "and I have also been close to the flock of vultures not so far distant who are really prompting war and talk of war, and my opinion has not been changed a whit since coming here, for this is the vulture city. It was the vultures who planned raids across the border and not Mexican bandits, and it is the vultures who would have you believe that resort to arms is needed to restore order." It was to protect privilege in Mexico, he declared, that "the vultures of our financial world would force intervention or war." Villa he described as merely their tool.

We know, of course, that Villa and the "vultures" were not responsible for the Vera Cruz exploit, and that many deeds of violence and bloodshed have occurred in Mexico, with Americans as the victims, in which they could have had no hand; but surely there must be some basis for statements such as those made by Dr. Jordan and the others, and so often repeated; surely they must be in possession of proof of their charges. Then, why are the names of the "vultures" kept secret; why are they always referred to in vague and general terms and no action taken? Is the government unable to put a stop to the disorders fomented in Mexico by these unnamed enemies of their country, and equally unable to stop the operations of the "vultures" in the United States and bring them to justice? It would seem to be high time to substitute action in this country for condemnation of unnamed and unexposed malefactors who are causing so much trouble, leading to the expenditure of enormous sums of money to no purpose.

European Finances.

In retiring from the editorship of "The London Economist," Francis W. Hirst, a prominent English financial authority and pacifist, writes:

In my view the financial balance of Western Europe is in imminent peril, and in a few months it will no longer be possible to disguise the bankrupt condition of several great nations. Civilization, as we have known it, and representative institutions are doomed unless through the exertions of individuals the rights without which an Englishman, at any rate, will hardly care to live are speedily restored. To this end freedom and independence must somehow be won back for parliament and the press.

While it apparently was the purpose of this writer to present arguments in support of his advocacy of a peace movement his suggestion of the impending bankruptcy of several great nations of Europe is likely to create a keen interest in our own financial world and a desire for an opportunity to study his views more in detail. It might be surmised that Mr. Hirst is not at all confident that the financial fate which he sees in store can be averted and certainly no one will expect that the allies at this juncture will pause in their war operations for any consideration of money. They have poured out too much blood and treasure for them to stop short of victory or annihilation so long as their resources in any form hold out. A great and decisive victory would do more to secure the economic future of these nations than anything else that is open to them. Beyond doubt they will utterly bankrupt themselves fighting if that should be necessary.

And though we may try to deceive ourselves our own material interests are now very closely allied with those of the allies, for they are enormously in our debt. We are vitally interested in the successes of their armies. Also we may as well recognize that if it should come to a question of success for them or failure for the want of a few hundred millions more of credit in this country, ordinary business sense would dictate that we give them that credit quickly.

Therefore, if Mr. Hirst's dire predictions concern the allies, our financiers will be interested in the prospect that soon they may have to arrange further credit for them, for the purpose of safeguarding the heavy investments they have made already in their chances of a victorious war.

A Mysterious Tragedy.

For the first time in years the Washington police are confronted with the problem of solving a tragedy that has considerable of the element of mystery connected with it. Members of the local force are rather out of practice in tracing the perpetrators of such deeds as the one committed near Brookland on Thursday night, and yet there appear to be no insurmountable obstacles to the pursuit and capture of the man whose two bullets found their mark in the body of a prowler of the night, whose object was open to suspicion at least.

The hour at which the fatal shots were fired is known approximately and the police have a fairly good general description of two persons who must have been in the immediate vicinity at the moment of the shooting. It is not necessary for them to "search for the woman," for one of these two probable witnesses of the death scene is a woman. Nor is it difficult to discover a motive to fit the situation. Since the only two persons known to have been near by when the man who followed them into the woods was killed have failed to voluntarily come forward and reveal their identity to the police and tell what they know, a reasonable assumption is that one of them at least was concerned in the tragedy. Naturally the efforts of the police are being directed toward locating the pair, and this should not be a difficult task. Departing from such a scene it is inconceivable that their manner or appearance could fail to attract attention, and whether they walked or rode in a street car to their destination they must have been observed by some one with more than casual interest. It is highly probable that information has been or will be given to the police concerning the movements of the couple after the tragedy, which if properly followed up will quickly lead to their discovery and the solution of the mystery.

The police may be out of practice in dealing with cases such as this, but there is nothing

about the Brookland tragedy so baffling as to suggest that it will be added to the brief list of Washington's unsolved crimes. Rather we may expect to hear at any moment that the whole story has been revealed.

SEEN AND HEARD BY GEORGE MINER

New York, July 8.—Mr. Robert Bacon, formerly United States Ambassador to France and formerly partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., came down from the Plattsburg camp last Tuesday to preside at a meeting called by the National Security League of representatives of all the patriotic defense societies.

Private Robert Bacon, after two weeks of digging trenches in the mud and drilling in the sun and sleeping in dog tents, looked more like a cowboy than a financier and statesman. He was as brown and tough looking as the under side of a fried egg. But in one respect he did not look at all like a "dough boy" fresh from the trenches. He was quite clean.

Soldiers in clean and shiny and gold-trimmed uniforms are not the pets nowadays. The parade soldier had a monopoly of all that, but the day of the parade soldier has passed, for the time at least.

There were twenty-one different societies represented at the luncheon and meeting, which was held in the governor's room of the Lawyers' Club. After three hours' discussion, which at times became as heated as the business end of a bumble bee, a set of resolutions was adopted scolding Congress from soup to nuts for passing the Hay bill and demanding that universal military training be enforced.

Not one voice was raised against that, but many bitter and forceful things were said concerning our national preparedness. The National Guard had some staunch defenders present and it was a good thing it had.

Our speaker, being Gen. Wingate, for forty-six years a soldier, said:

"What's the sense of criticising the Guard when outside of the little handful of regulars, it is the only army you have. You had better make the best use of the Guard you can. The last few days have proved that they are doing the best they can for you."

That held some of the faultfinders for a while.

I noticed that not one of the fifty-odd men present was in uniform or expressed any sort of intention of putting one on and going to the front. Everybody, however, had a well-worn speech in his system he was anxious to wrap himself in if not in khaki, and they all knew exactly how to run the Mexican mess if the government does not.

I am inclined to think that the majority of amateur assistants and advisers are professional pests.

Henry Reuter Dahl, the well-known naval artist and boomer, was there and hardly opened his mouth, although he could have said a lot.

Gen. S. B. M. Young, who has retired from the army, was also there and not only did not speak, but asked to be excused from voting.

Some of the New York newspapers quoted him at length. Possibly Gen. Young would have said just what they said he said if he had said anything. But he didn't. I'll bet he was surprised to see how modern newspapers have perfected the process of mental telegraphy reporting.

Mr. Herbert Satterlee, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was also present and did not open his mouth excepting to put a cigarette in it. He was likewise quoted in the New York Press as having made a ringing speech in favor of obligatory military service.

Mr. Peter Cooper Hewitt was another well-known man that the press took liberties with. I enjoyed reading his speech, but I must be very deaf, for I sat next to him and did not hear him say a word after the talking began except to ask me to pass the matches.

The worst bit of nerve that the New York papers perpetrated was on Mr. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They had him explaining the details of how troops were moved in time of war. It was interesting reading, and very informative. The reporter who wrote it has a bully imagination.

But Mr. Willard was not there. After I read all these reports in the papers this morning I somehow sort of lost my taste for news—as printed in New York. I had a sneaking idea I might be misled.

Danger in Militancy.

It is not a savage form of militancy which was applied yesterday by the Congressional Union for woman suffrage in heckling the President of the United States in the course of a public address. But if it persisted in it will prove to be as effective as any other form to injure not alone the suffrage amendment but the cause among the States where it is making such encouraging progress.—New York World.

Just Floundering.

Every day brings new evidence that the Progressives cannot be counted on to vote for Mr. Hughes. Of course, a great part of them are Republicans, and will drop back into the party they deserted four years ago. But some of them were Democrats, and they will vote for Mr. Wilson. Mr. Parker's remarks show what the Southern Progressives will do. And finally, a good many of them insist on keeping in the middle of the road. They resent the effort to deliver them to Mr. Hughes, and are calling upon Bainbridge Colby to take the head of the ticket.—Philadelphia Record.

The Price.

The Emperor pinned a little cross—a little, simple iron cross
Upon the hero's breast, the paltry price for blood and loss—
Of blood and loss on sodden field where severed from an honest leg
To proudly wear in patriot's pride a little wooden peg.
The King with gracious mien placed upon a gallant heart
A medal bronze and newly bright to still its piteous smart
Of empty sleeve, the tell-tale sleeve that dangled by his side
The mute and mocking tribute paid for patriotic pride.
The Chieftain gray fixed ribbon gay upon a shattered breast.
The envied ribbon of the brave who bore the bloody brand and test.
The bribe of pride for sacrifice no bauble ever full repaid
For heroes dead, the battle scarred, the ruins of the unafraid.
EDMUND VINCENT O'BRIEN.

The Herald's Army and Navy Department

Latest and Most Complete News of Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has placed himself on record as an advocate not only of the appointment of civilians who have specialized in engineering duties to the commissioned personnel of the navy, but he also favors the making of naval officers from graduates of first-class technical schools, "who would develop into specialists in ordnance or other branches of line duty, if given the opportunity."

It is with this idea in mind, that the Secretary has long favored the idea of legislation which will enable officers appointed from civil life to take up naval work, other than along engineering lines, after they have qualified for service. It was the original plan to have all officers from engineering schools kept strictly within engineering lines, but the Navy Department now seems disposed to give these former civilians an opportunity at a broader field.

Nevertheless, it is desired to give graduates of the Naval Academy an opportunity to specialize on engineering if they so desire, and in fact, Mr. Daniels believes it for the good of the service to shift line officers, while serving in the junior grades, from other work to engineering duty for a time, altogether irrespective of whether they later expect to specialize as engineers.

A large proportion of a line officer's duty, it is said, requires at least a fundamental knowledge of engineering and such engineering knowledge is best obtained, it is thought, by requiring line officers are serving in the junior grades.

Nine types of vehicles are included in the motor truck order placed by the quartermaster general of the army during the past week—an order amounting to about \$3,500,000. Most of these nine types are of three-ton capacity, although two types are of the five-ton model.

In the purchase of these trucks the War Department has been largely governed by the recommendation of Gen. Frederick Funston, who has learned, through his subordinate officers, of the real needs of the army along motor-truck lines, particularly the needs of the present service. Washington is also giving weight to the recommendation of the types of vehicles purchased to better regulate the models for military use.

By this means it will be possible, officers say, to eliminate the purchase of too many types, which would require the keeping of manifold parts and greatly add to the repair problem. It is entirely out of the question, experts declare, to adopt a single standard type, owing to the refusal of motor-truck manufacturers to depart from their own distinctive designs, which are of commercial value.

Officers believe, however, that standard fixtures can be adopted which will greatly simplify the motor-truck problem in the army. The order recently given was divided as follows:

Locomotive, with bodies, 3-ton, 97; Locomobile, tank, 2; Locomobile, platform bodies, 3-ton, 5; Peerless, with bodies, 3-ton, 24; Peerless chassis, 3-ton, 73; Peerless platform bodies, 3-ton, 2; Peerless, platform bodies, 3-ton, 12; Peerless, 3-4-ton, 6; Packard, with bodies, 11-12-ton, 264; Packard, 3-ton, 132; White, with bodies, 11-12-ton, 528; White, with bodies, 3-ton, 33; Clintonville chassis, 3-ton, 99; Kelly-Springfield, with bodies, 11-12-ton, 58; Kelly-Springfield, with bodies, 3-4-ton, 66; Kelly-Springfield chassis, 3-ton, 99; Veille chassis, 11-12-ton, 33; Veille chassis, 3-ton, 33; Packard chassis, 11-12-ton, 168; Packard chassis, 3-ton, 23.

The Mare Island (Cal.) naval authorities are extremely anxious to gain Congressional approval of an annual recommendation for 150-ton, motor-driven, floating crane, to cost about \$200,000, for use at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

In a communication to the Navy Department, the Mare Island commandant says that "the present facilities for handling heavy weights, such as torpedoes, guns, armor and the like, consist of one 100-ton shear legs, located on the water front."

The maximum outreach of the shear legs is approximately thirty feet, he says, and as the beam of battleships is over ninety feet, it will practically be impossible to plumb the center line, while considerable skidding of heavy weights is necessary, involving a great loss of time and labor.

"Although it would be practicable," says the commandant, "to use the shear legs, the work would be seriously handicapped. It is, therefore, considered a practical necessity that this yard be provided with a modern floating crane, capable of handling weights up to 150 tons and a maximum outreach that will easily plumb the largest vessels contemplated."

This floating crane is not only a practical necessity for undertaking the construction of a battleship at this yard, but will undoubtedly be required in the future in connection with large repairs.

to battleships in commission, that may be made in the vicinity of this yard. The installing of this crane is regarded as a military necessity for San Francisco Bay as a naval base and has been included as one of the urgent items in the annual estimate submitted from this yard."

The recommendation has been sent to Congress by the Mare Island authorities for some years past, but in view of the fact that the crane was not then considered a matter of the most urgent necessity and due also to the fact that there were other and more pressing needs, the crane was not provided.

In view of the fact that the battleship California will be constructed at Mare Island, there is a strong belief in Washington that the commandant's recommendation may be approved without long delay.

The army is now wrestling with the question as to the legality of training the Eleventh Provisional Regiment, Coast Artillery, as a heavy artillery regiment.

The commanding officer of the coast defense of Portland, Me., in a recent communication to the War Department, outlined the course of instruction which he plans to give this regiment. He stated the men must begin work at the bottom, if they are to continue as heavy artillerymen.

The adjutant general has given his opinion that under the national defense act heavy artillery is added to the field artillery by law, that in his judgment, the organization of coast artillery as field artillery is not legal. He points out that the law does not change the duties of the coast artillery.

It is also plain to add, that the duties of the army in the duties of any other permanent fortifications and not to field artillery organizations. Maj. Gen. T. H. Bliss, in a memorandum approved by the Secretary of War, says:

"If, when the adjutant general says that the organization of the coast artillery as field artillery is not believed to be legal, he means that the President cannot legally organize coast artillery as field artillery, it is plain that it ceases to be coast artillery and becomes field artillery, within the meaning of the law. I think that his contention cannot be questioned. But to say that the President cannot 'train' a combatant branch of the army in the duties of any other combatant branch would be to deprive him of the power which must reside in a commander-in-chief, to meet an emergency."

"And it does not make any difference if the organization has to be provisional or temporarily—and not in exclusion of its other duties—organized to perform an unusual duty. It is idle to say that the commander of the expedition now in Mexico could not temporarily mount on captured horses one of his infantry regiments and it would be equally 'idle' to say that, if so mounted, he cannot train them to perform the duties of cavalry and temporarily organize them for that purpose."

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Francis W. Houghton, Quartermaster Corps, will report to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Sherman Coleman, Thirtieth Cavalry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps.

The resignation by First Lieut. William D. Heaton, Medical Reserve Corps, accepted by the President, to take effect July 1.

Second Lieut. Clinton W. Howard, Fourth Field Artillery, attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as an aviation student and will proceed to San Diego, Cal.

The resignation by Capt. Charles S. Lincoln, Second Infantry, is placed on the list of officers deceased upon their proper commands, and the name of Capt. Lincoln, Infantry, is removed therefrom to take effect August 2, 1916.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about July 15, granted Capt. Walter E. Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps.

Leave of absence for one month and ten days granted Col. Richmond P. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps.

The following named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are ordered to active duty: First Lieut. Willis R. Jones, First Lieut. Elijah H. Smith, First Lieut. Rudolph Mates and First Lieut. Isadore Dyer.

The resignation by First Lieut. William C. LeCompte, Medical Reserve Corps, accepted by the President, to take effect July 6.

The resignation by First Lieut. Arthur H. Marx, Medical Reserve Corps, accepted by the President, to take effect July 6.

First Lieut. Hampton M. Roach, Jr., U. S. A., retired, assigned to active duty and detailed as an acting quartermaster. He will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga.

Col. Charles W. Penrose, Twenty-fourth Infantry, relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Col. Frank L. Winn, Infantry, unassigned, assigned to the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

The relief of Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, Signal Corps, from duty in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps on June 29, 1916, is announced.

Leave of absence for four months on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Maj. William M. Roberts, Medical Corps.

Maj. Albert E. Trub, Medical Corps, relieved from duty in the Eastern Department and will proceed to the Canal Zone.

Capt. Fox Conner, Field Artillery, will repair to this city and report to the Inspector General of the army for detailed duty.

Maj. Edward D. Anderson, Sixth Cavalry, relieved from duty at the Army War College and from station in this city, effective from June 30.

Maj. Arthur M. Edwards, U. S. A., retired, assigned to active duty and detailed as an acting quartermaster. He will proceed to the President of San Francisco, Cal.

First Lieut. Lester L. Root, Medical Reserve Corps, honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect July 6, 1916.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., from time to time for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. The detail for the board follows:

Col. Frederick W. Sibley, Fourteenth Cavalry; Col. Millard F. Wallis, Nineteenth Infantry; Col. Mason F. Frazier, Corps of Engineers; Col. William D. Orsley, Medical Corps; Lieut. Col. Merritt W. Ireland, Medical Corps, and recorder, Capt. George W. Helms, Nineteenth Infantry.

Maj. Raymond F. Metcalf and Capt. Thomas C. Austin, Medical Corps, are detailed as medical examiners and witnesses before the army retiring board appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Each of the following named officers will report to Col. Frederick W. Sibley, Fourteenth Cavalry, president of the army retiring board at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for examination: Col. William C. Brown, Cavalry; Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, Tenth Cavalry; Col. James Lockett, Cavalry; Col. Elmer H. Calkins, Cavalry; Col. Charles W. Penrose, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

NAVAL ORDERS.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

Lieut. Commander B. E. Yarnall, to command Nashville, July 12, 1916.

Lieut. Junior Grade T. A. Strimling, to flag lieutenant and aid on staff, command destroyer force, Atlantic Fleet.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Annapolis, arrived: Maryland, July 4; Annapolis, arrived: Maryland, July 4; Benham, arrived: Newport, July 7; Brutus, arrived: La Paz, July 6; Suffolk, arrived: Mare Island, July 7; Chondoma, arrived: Mare Island, July 7; Delphin, arrived: Puerto Mexico, July 4; Erickson, arrived: Providence, July 7; Florida, arrived: Newport, July 7; Leonard, arrived: Portsmouth, July 8; Manzanillo, arrived: La Paz, July 5; Maryland, arrived: Manzanillo, July 6.

HOROSCOPE

"The stars incline, but do not compel."

Sunday, July 9, 1916.

This is not a fortunate day, but the evening is made lucky by the benefic aspect of Venus. In the earlier hours, Uranus, Neptune and Jupiter are all adverse.

When this government of the stars prevails, it is held that the human mind is susceptible to sophistries of every sort. False prophets and strange teachers will gain credence more easily than at other times. Many of these will arise in the next few years, it is prophesied.

Owing to this forecast, the seers warn the Catholic church as well as those of Protestant faith that exponents of occult philosophies and mystic faith will cause a falling off in city congregations.

As the evil aspect of Uranus is believed to encourage scepticism, irritability, and misunderstanding, disagreements may find conditions today rather difficult.

The evening is a most auspicious time for wooing. Romance should be especially lucky, but new acquaintances should be distrusted.

Mental disturbances of all sorts are supposed to increase, owing to the malign power of Uranus. Stress is laid on the necessity of practicing the severest self control, and insanity is indicated in an alarming degree.

Danger of personal injury or illness is foreseen for the king of Belgium, who should guard his health toward the end of next month.

Comparison of the horoscopes of the Queen of Holland and the Emperor of Germany reveals sinister possibilities for the queen and her realm.

Women come under a rule this month which indicates that they will organize for civic work that protects the public health and teaches domestic economy to rich as well as the poor.

The death of a woman long before the public is foretold. The same influences that will close the careers of distinguished men and give place for young leaders for the dawn era operates among women, astrologers maintain.

Persons whose birthdate it is should not speculate or risk their money as losses are forecast.

Children born in this day probably will be very clever, but generous to excess. They should be taught the value of money.

(Copyright, 1916.)

Approves Key Bridge Plan.

Preliminary steps looking toward the replacing of the Aqueduct bridge were taken yesterday when Secretary of War Baker approved a recommendation of Brig. Gen. W. M. Black, chief of engineers, setting aside \$18,000 for the purchase of land for the new Key bridge, which is to replace the old structure.

We will guarantee you a trip to Mexico and return, which is 6,000 miles, on Washington air

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